

Noxious Weed Scientific Name Updates:
Meadow knapweed, *Centaurea x moncktonii* (previously *Centaurea jacea* x *nigra*)
Hoary cress, *Lepidium draba* (previously *Cardaria draba*)
Hairy white-top, *Lepidium appelianum* (previously *Cardaria pubescens*)



Ravenna grass is a large, nonnative, perennial, ornamental grass that has recently been found escaping in eastern Washington. Its large, basal clumps of leaves can crowd out native and desirable plant species. In Washington, seeds of Ravenna grass are spreading from ornamental plantings and are successfully germinating in a wide range of habitats, including locations near the Columbia and Yakima Rivers. Locations of Ravenna grass are still limited in Washington and eradication is now required throughout the state.

New Class A noxious weed:
Noxious weed list changes for 2015

2015 Washington State Noxious Weed List



Ravenna grass (*Saccharum ravennae*) a new Class A noxious weed for 2015

List arranged alphabetically by:
SCIENTIFIC NAME

Weed Class Change:
Shiny geranium, *Geranium lucidum*
Class A to a Class B

As a Class B noxious weed, shiny geranium is designated for required control everywhere in the state except Clark County, where control requirements will be decided at the county level due to the number and distribution of infestations.



New Class C noxious weed:
Pampas grass, *Cortaderia selloana*
Pampas grass is a large, perennial grass that grows in clumps called tussocks. Basal clumps of long, narrow leaves have sharp edges and grow to around 4 feet tall, and upright stems grow out of the tussock, up to 6 to 13 feet. Showy plumes of flowers bloom at stem tips. Pampas grass is used in ornamental plantings in Washington. It is a known invasive species in California and is also escaped in Oregon. Last year, escaped populations of pampas grass were discovered in Washington, with the largest infestation having almost 500 plants.



Joseph M. DiTomaso, U of CA-Davis, Bugwood.org

New Class C noxious weed:
Italian arum, *Arum italicum*

Italian arum is a nonnative, perennial groundcover that was originally introduced as an ornamental plant. It has arrowhead-shaped leaves with creamy white veins and markings. The leaves die back in the summer, exposing showy orange-red berries. While its spread appears to be moderate, once established in the landscape, it is very difficult to control. It has now naturalized in a number of counties in Western Washington.



New Class C noxious weed:
Jubata grass, *Cortaderia jubata*
Jubata grass is also a large, nonnative, perennial bunchgrass that is occasionally used as an ornamental species. Pampas grass (*Cortaderia selloana*), which looks very similar, is the showier of the two species and is more often planted in landscapes. Jubata grass is a listed noxious weed in California, with large infestation occurring along the coast. It is also a noxious weed in Oregon and escaped plants have been documented in Washington.



John M. Randall, TNC, Bugwood.org

County Contacts	
Adams	(509) 659-1806
Adam - District #1	(509) 488-9023
Asotin	(509) 243-2098
Benton	(509) 943-6005
Benton - District #1	(509) 786-5609
Chelan	(509) 667-6576
Clallam	(360) 417-2442
Clark	(360) 397-6140
Columbia	(509) 382-9760
Cowlitz	(360) 577-3117
Douglas (WSU)	(509) 745-8531
Ferry	(509) 775-5225 Ext. 1111
Franklin	(509) 545-3847
Garfield	(509) 843-1913
Grant	(509) 754-2011 Ext. 375
Grant - District #1	(509) 750-8948
Grant - District #3	(509) 785-3621
Grays Harbor	(360) 482-2265
Island	(360) 678-7992
Jefferson	(360) 379-5610 Ext. 205
King	(206) 477-9333
Kitsap	(360) 307-4242
Kittitas	(509) 962-7007
Klickitat	(509) 773-5810
Lewis	(360) 740-1215
Lincoln	(509) 725-3646
Mason	(360) 427-9670 Ext. 592
Okanogan	(509) 422-7165
Pacific	(360) 875-9425
Pend Oreille	(509) 447-2402
Pierce	(253) 798-7263
San Juan	(360) 376-3499
Skagit	(360) 336-9430
Skamania	(509) 427-3941
Snohomish	(425) 388-7548

County Contacts	
Spokane	(509) 477-5777
Stevens	(509) 684-7590
Thurston	(360) 786-5576
Wahkiakum	(360) 795-3852
Walla Walla	(509)-524-2688
Whatcom	(360) 715-7470
Whitman	(509) 397-6261
Yakima	(509) 574-2180

To learn more about noxious weeds and noxious weed control in Washington State, please contact:

WA State Noxious Weed Control Board
P.O. Box 42560
Olympia, WA 98504-2560
(360)-725-5764
Email: noxiousweeds@agr.wa.gov
Website: http://www.nwcb.wa.gov
Or
WA State Department of Agriculture
21 North First Avenue #103
Yakima, WA 98902
(509) 249-6973



To help protect the State’s resources and economy, the Washington State Noxious Weed Control Board adopts a State Noxious Weed List each year (WAC 16-750). This list groups weeds into three major classes – A, B, and C – based on the distribution of each species and the seriousness of the threat they pose to Washington State. This classification system is designed to:

- Prevent small infestations from expanding by eradicating them when they are first detected
- Restrict already established weed populations to regions of the state where they occur and prevent their movement to un-infested areas
- Allow flexibility of weed control at the local level for weeds that are already widespread.

Weed Classes: A, B, and C

Class A Weeds: Non-native species whose distribution in Washington is still limited. Preventing new infestations and eradicating existing infestations are the highest priority. **Eradication of Class A plants is required by law.**

Class B Weeds: Non-native species presently limited to portions of the State. Species are designated for control in regions where they are not yet widespread. Preventing new infestations in these areas is a high priority. In regions where a Class B species is already abundant, control is decided at the local level, with containment as the primary goal. Please contact your County Noxious Weed Control Coordinator to learn which species are designated in your area.

Class C Weeds: Noxious weeds that are typically widespread in WA or are of special interest to the state’s agricultural industry. The Class C status allows counties to require control if locally desired. Other counties may choose to provide education or technical consultation.

2014 Washington State Noxious Weed List

Class A Noxious Weeds - Eradication required

<i>Alliaria petiolata</i>	garlic mustard
<i>Brachypodium sylvaticum</i>	false brome
<i>Butomus umbellatus</i>	flowering rush
<i>Carduus pycnocephalus</i>	thistle, Italian
<i>Carduus tenuiflorus</i>	thistle, slenderflower
<i>Centaurea calcitrapa</i>	purple starthistle
<i>Centaurea macrocephala</i>	knapweed, bighead
<i>Centaurea nigrescens</i>	knapweed, Vochin
<i>Clematis orientalis</i>	oriental clematis
<i>Crupina vulgaris</i>	common crupina
<i>Euphorbia oblongata</i>	eggleaf spurge
<i>Galega officinalis</i>	goatsrue
<i>Genista monspessulana</i>	French broom
<i>Glyceria maxima</i>	reed sweetgrass
<i>Helianthus ciliaris</i>	Texas blueweed

<i>Heracleum mantegazzianum</i>	giant hogweed
<i>Hydrilla verticillata</i>	hydrilla
<i>Isatis tinctoria</i>	dyer's woad
<i>Ludwigia peploides</i>	floating primrose-willow
<i>Mirabilis nyctaginea</i>	wild four-o'clock
<i>Myriophyllum heterophyllum</i>	variable-leaf milfoil
<i>Pueraria montana</i> var. <i>lobata</i>	kudzu
<i>Saccharum ravennae</i>	Ravenna grass
<i>Salvia aethiopis</i>	sage, Mediterranean
<i>Salvia pratensis</i>	meadow clary
<i>Salvia sclarea</i>	sage, clary
<i>Schoenoplectus mucronatus</i>	ricefield bulrush
<i>Silybum marianum</i>	thistle, milk
<i>Solanum elaeagnifolium</i>	silverleaf nightshade
<i>Sorghum halepense</i>	Johnsongrass
<i>Spartina alterniflora</i>	cordgrass, smooth
<i>Spartina anglica</i>	cordgrass, common
<i>Spartina densiflora</i>	cordgrass, dense-flowered
<i>Spartina patens</i>	cordgrass, saltmeadow
<i>Spartium junceum</i>	Spanish broom
<i>Thymelaea passerina</i>	spurge flax
<i>Zygophyllum fabago</i>	Syrian beancaper

Class B Noxious Weeds

<i>Abutilon theophrasti</i>	velvetleaf
<i>Acroptilon repens</i>	knapweed, Russian
<i>Alhagi maurorum</i>	camelthorn
<i>Amorpha fruticosa</i>	indigobush
<i>Anchusa arvensis</i>	bugloss, annual
<i>Anchusa officinalis</i>	bugloss, common
<i>Anthriscus sylvestris</i>	wild chervil
<i>Berteroa incana</i>	hoary alyssum
<i>Bryonia alba</i>	white bryony
<i>Buddleja davidii</i>	butterfly bush
<i>Cabomba caroliniana</i>	fanwort
<i>Carduus acanthoides</i>	thistle, plumeless
<i>Carduus nutans</i>	thistle, musk
<i>Centaurea diffusa</i>	knapweed, diffuse

Class B Noxious Weeds-Continued

<i>Centaurea jacea</i>	knapweed, brown
<i>Centaurea x moncktonii</i>	knapweed, meadow
<i>Centaurea nigra</i>	knapweed, black
<i>Centaurea solstitialis</i>	yellow starthistle
<i>Centaurea stoebe</i>	knapweed, spotted
<i>Chondrilla juncea</i>	rush skeletonweed
<i>Conium maculatum</i>	poison hemlock
<i>Cynoglossum officinale</i>	houndstongue
<i>Cyperus esculentus</i>	yellow nutsedge
<i>Cytisus scoparius</i>	Scotch broom
<i>Daphne laureola</i>	spurge laurel
<i>Echium vulgare</i>	blueweed
<i>Egeria densa</i>	Brazilian elodea
<i>Epilobium hirsutum</i>	hairy willowherb
<i>Euphorbia esula</i>	spurge, leafy

<i>Euphorbia myrsinites</i>	spurge, myrtle
<i>Ficaria verna</i>	lesser celandine
<i>Foeniculum vulgare</i> (except <i>F. vulgare</i> var. <i>azoricum</i>)	common fennel, (except bulbing fennel)
<i>Geranium lucidum</i>	shiny geranium
<i>Geranium robertianum</i>	herb-Robert
<i>Hieracium aurantiacum</i>	hawkweed, orange
<i>Hieracium</i> , subgenus <i>Hieracium</i>	hawkweeds: All nonnative species and hybrids of the Wall subgenus
<i>Hieracium</i> , subgenus <i>Pilosella</i>	hawkweeds: All nonnative species and hybrids of the Meadow subgenus
<i>Impatiens glandulifera</i>	policeman's helmet
<i>Kochia scoparia</i>	kochia
<i>Lamiastrum galeobdolon</i>	yellow archangel
<i>Lepidium latifolium</i>	perennial pepperweed
<i>Linaria dalmatica</i> ssp. <i>dalmatica</i>	Dalmatian toadflax
<i>Ludwigia hexapetala</i>	water primrose
<i>Lysimachia vulgaris</i>	loosestrife, garden
<i>Lythrum salicaria</i>	loosestrife, purple
<i>Lythrum virgatum</i>	loosestrife, wand
<i>Myriophyllum aquaticum</i>	parrotfeather
<i>Myriophyllum spicatum</i>	Eurasian watermilfoil
<i>Nymphoides peltata</i>	yellow floating heart
<i>Onopordum acanthium</i>	thistle, Scotch
<i>Phragmites australis</i>	common reed (nonnative genotypes only)
<i>Picris hieracioides</i>	hawkweed oxtongue
<i>Polygonum cuspidatum</i>	knotweed, Japanese
<i>Polygonum polystachyum</i>	knotweed, Himalayan
<i>Polygonum sachalinense</i>	knotweed, giant
<i>Polygonum x bohemicum</i>	knotweed, Bohemian
<i>Potentilla recta</i>	sulfur cinquefoil
<i>Sagittaria graminea</i>	grass-leaved arrowhead
<i>Senecio jacobaea</i>	tansy ragwort
<i>Tamarix ramosissima</i>	saltcedar
<i>Tribulus terrestris</i>	puncturevine
<i>Ulex europaeus</i>	gorse

Noxious Weeds are non-native plants introduced to Washington State that can be highly destructive, competitive, and difficult to control. These plants invade our croplands, rangeland, forests, parks, rivers, lakes, wetlands, and estuaries causing both ecological and economical damage that affects us all. Noxious weeds can:

- Lower crop yields
- Reduce forage quality
- Destroy plant and animal habitat
- Displace native plants
- Reduce recreational opportunities (e.g., fishing, hunting, swimming and hiking)
- Clog waterways
- Decrease land values
- Increase erosion and wildfire risk
- And some are toxic to humans and livestock.

Class C Noxious Weeds

<i>Aegilops cylindrica</i>	jointed goatgrass
<i>Ailanthus altissima</i>	tree-of-heaven
<i>Alopecurus myosuroides</i>	blackgrass
<i>Artemisia absinthium</i>	absinth wormwood
<i>Arum italicum</i>	Italian arum
<i>Berberis vulgaris</i>	common barberry
<i>Cenchrus longispinus</i>	longspine sandbur
<i>Cirsium arvense</i>	thistle, Canada
<i>Cirsium vulgare</i>	thistle, bull
<i>Clematis vitalba</i>	old man’s beard
<i>Convolvulus arvensis</i>	field bindweed
<i>Cortaderia jubata</i>	jubata grass
<i>Cortaderia selloana</i>	pampas grass
<i>Cuscuta approximata</i>	smoothseed alfalfa dodder

<i>Daucus carota</i>	wild carrot (except where commercially grown)
<i>Dipsacus fullonum</i>	common teasel
<i>Elaeagnus angustifolia</i>	Russian olive
<i>Gypsophila paniculata</i>	babysbreath
<i>Hedera helix</i> ‘Baltica’, ‘Pittsburgh’, and ‘Star’; <i>H. hibernica</i> ‘Hibernica’	English ivy - four cultivars only
<i>Hemizonia pungens</i>	spikeweed
<i>Hyoscyamus niger</i>	black henbane
<i>Hypericum perforatum</i>	common St. Johnswort
<i>Hypochaeris radicata</i>	common catsear
<i>Iris pseudacorus</i>	yellowflag iris
<i>Lepidium appelianum</i>	hairy whitetop
<i>Lepidium draba</i>	hoary cress
<i>Lepyrodiclis holosteoides</i>	lepyrodiclis
<i>Leucanthemum vulgare</i>	oxeye daisy
<i>Linaria vulgaris</i>	yellow toadflax
<i>Matricaria perforata</i>	scentless mayweed
<i>Nymphaea odorata</i>	fragrant waterlily
<i>Phalaris arundinacea</i>	reed canarygrass
<i>Potamogeton crispus</i>	curlyleaf pondweed
<i>Rorippa austriaca</i>	Austrian fieldcress
<i>Rubus armeniacus</i>	Himalayan blackberry
<i>Rubus laciniatus</i>	evergreen blackberry
<i>Secale cereale</i>	cereal rye
<i>Senecio vulgaris</i>	common groundsel
<i>Silene latifolia</i> ssp. <i>alba</i>	white cockle
<i>Solanum rostratum</i>	buffalobur
<i>Soliva sessilis</i>	lawnweed
<i>Sonchus arvensis</i> ssp. <i>arvensis</i>	perennial sowthistle
<i>Sphaerophysa salsula</i>	Swainsonpea
<i>Tanacetum vulgare</i>	common tansy
<i>Typha</i> spp.	nonnative cattail species and hybrids
<i>Xanthium spinosum</i>	spiny cocklebur
<i>Zostera japonica</i>	Japanese eelgrass